THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

cial paper in this city or correspondents for papers also unanimously adopted the Convention. They in other cities, we are satisfied by concurrent information from Vera Cruz, by way of Pensacola, New Orleans, and New York, that the Executive of the United States has actually made advances to the Government of the Republic of Mexico for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries, offering, should Mexico accept the overture, to send a Minister Extraordinary to Mexico for that purpose; a proceeding which we approve as heartily as we have disapproved the alternative which the Executive appears to have had under consideration, of taking "the way the French took" to adjust our differences with that Power.

The irritation of feeling against the United Sta which has for some time past prevailed in Mexico, having in a degree subsided under the influence of time and of other circumstances, there is, we believe, now some prospect of a negotiation for a two countries; a prospect at which every friend of

Despatches from Mexico of much importance are ment of State in this city direct from Mexico, the ontents of which have not been officially disclosed, ed, as far as it goes, to be correct. The Mexican as well concerning the boundary between the two ountries as the claims of the citizens of either on the other. Preliminary to which, the withdrawal of the American naval forces from before Vera Cruz is said to be asked; a request with which we presume there can be no hesitation on the part of our Government to comply.

Further information is also said to have been received concerning the payment of the instalment due to citizens of the United States in April and July of last year under the Mexican treaty being those instalments the payment of which here-tofore, our readers will recollect, has been the subject of assertion and denial between the agents of the two Governments.

THE Hos. J. M. BERRIEN. With the sense of a real and severe loss to the National Councils, we collect from the Georgia papers the resignation by Mr. BERRIEN of the unexpired portion of his present Senatorial term.

He is to be replaced, no doubt, by a Whig wor-thy to be his successor, and capable of conferring honor on his State; but the late Senator possessed some peculiar merits that we may well consider not easily again to be supplied to the body, since in them we have seen him, for a series of years, without a rival there. As he thief of the Judiciary Committee, we have been accustomed constantly to see him, whether from his general shility in legislation as a science, or from a severe preparation on every question that came into his hands, able always to contend, single-handed, against any odds, and often to prove himself, on that his own partial color some object with existing politicians. Has the Union received orders to assail Pennsylvania? It looks squally, certainly. Almost all the men of the other color of subject, a match, if necessary, for the some peculiar merits that we may well con

The loss, then, of such very high ability in every thing that belongs to systematic legislation, to scien-tific jurisprudence, is very great. Nor, indeed, has with those who intend to direct affairs at Washing-Mr. Berrien less continually merited and commanded the esteem of his colleagues, by the admir-manded the esteem of his colleagues, by the admir-diagnostic description with regard to the succession. So Mr. Bu-chanan, being of the old Federal school, and of the Hamilton branch, is to be made accountable for the able example of a truly Senatorian demeaner which he has afforded, in the midst of times which daily tempt men more and more to the abandonment of every thing that in the outward forms of public life graces it, as the visible image of all that it should be within. No man has ever better preserved than Mr. B. all the amenities and courtesies of debate; no man incapable of violating the forms was ever more observant of the substance of what is right and becoming. Always as moderate and measured as he was able and earnest, we have never heard or seen of his ceasing for one instant to be a Senator

was a warm opponent of annexation, complain somewhat bitterly of the refusal of President Polk to receive the Texan Minister recently appointed by President Jones, for the purpose, it says, of settling various items of unfinished business between

The same paper informs us that, if annexation

have extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, embracing the finest ports on the western coast of North America, and giving to our own merchants almost a complete monopoly of the trade with China. But all this is now past, and we merely allude to the facts stated as we would to a piece of history which can no longer be of any use to us."

ly believe. Great Britain is an empire of too extensive a reach, involved in too many troublesome concerns of its own at home, and too sadly perplexed by its numerous foreign dependencies, to be enabled to confine its policy exclusively to counteracting the designs of the United States."

In confirmation of what our readers will have inferred from our statement of the character and standing of the house of Corcoran & Rigges Bankers of

The Hon. John C. Calhoun reached Mobile, on a visit of business to Alabama and Louisiana, on the 4th instant, and was cordially greeted by its citizens, without distinction of party. On the landing of the boat he was welcomed by the shouts of an immense concourse of people, and conveyed in an open carriage to the Mansion House, where the an open carriage to the Mansion House, where the same of the corporate authorities and this city, being such as to preclude the suspicion of any manceuvre on their part for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of stocks, we copy from the Courier and Enquirer the following specific contradiction of the statement, inadvertently transferred to our own columns, that one of the firm had been recently speculating in stocks in the city of New York: mayon, in behalf of the corporate authorities and citizens, made a short address of welcome, extending to him the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Callings, of Washington, 'have not sold or bought a dollar of stocks during the recent visit of Mr. C. to this city,' and, even feeling reply. This ceremony over, the citizens if they had, their doing so should not have the slightest in generally were introduced, and hundreds of both political parties availed themselves of the occasion to take by the hand their distinguished guest.

See a during the total visit of Mr. C. to this city, and, ever if they had, their doing so should not have the slightest in fluence upon the market."—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Our readers are aware that delegates from imber of the Southern and Western States were o assemble at Memphis on the 12th instant. The ssign of the Convention is to consider and adopt neasures for uniting more closely those States to ach other, by various links of internal improvement.

On the 5th instant both Houses of the Genera Notwithstanding the menacing and, under the circumstances, most unbecoming tone of the agents of the Administration, whether writers for the offi-

"Resolved, That the delegates so appointed be requested on vite the Hon. John C. Calmon and the Hon. Henn CLAY, together with such other delegates to said Convention from other States as they may see proper, to take the city of Nashville on their return route, and attend the Convention proposed to be held in Nashville on the subject of Internal International

The Legislature of Vermont adjourned withou day on Thursday last. Among their last acts was the passage of a series of resolutions relative to exation of Texas. The first resolution declares that Congress has no right to annex foreign territory; the second, that the annexation of Texas bents of those offices will of course be re-elected. will tend to weaken the bonds of the Union; the third protests against annexation without the consent of all the States: and the fourth instructs the delegation of that State in Congress to act in accordence with the preceding resolutions.

Governor Poindexter has commenced writing series of articles for the Louisville Journal on the subject of emigration and naturalization. He dein fact known to have been received at the Depart- picts in strong and forcible language the evils re sulting from the emigration of masses of foreign ers to this country, and contends for materia but of which we have received information, believ- changes in our laws to guard against abuses and frauds in elections. He, however, contends also Government is said to propose, or to consent to, a that the change of the naturalization laws should renewal of diplomatic relations, and to negotiations, be the word of the whole American people, an not confined to a distinctive party.

> PROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE. correspondent of this paper remarked that Mr. McLane had asked to return. He should have said that he had expressed a desire to return; that is, his asking was not official. It was added, also, that he had complained that he was entracted. MR. McLane. -Some time since a Washington had complained that he was entrusted with so little in regard to the Oregon question. It will be recol-lected that the Union "bounced" at this statement, and called it all falsehood. We now find the following postscript to a Washington letter in the Nev York Evening Post, a Locofoco paper :

"P. S. A gentleman of high intelligence, who arrived in the Hibernia from England, states that it is well understood that Mr. McLanz was very desirous to return, as he is not entrusted with the negotiation concerning Oregon."

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of our port are at issue. Mr. Horn having some time since displaced an officer of the customs who was in the Appraiser's department, complaint was made at headquarters, and an order was given for the payment of the officer's salary from the period of his suspension, on the ground that Mr. H. had arrogated powers not belonging to him in making the removal.—Philadelphia Asperican. TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM .- We learn that the

"Democracy" now in this State were of the Hamilton school. Mr. Buchanan, for example, is "Secretary of State;" be is now not in the full sunimputed sins of that party. He is to be exposed to the unkind prejudices of the mass of Locos, who affect to think a Federalist a little lower than humanity; and the Union is stirring up these feelings, which will not fail to find expression in hostile language towards Mr. Buchanan, and perhaps some other old Federalists of Pennsylvania. other old Federalists of Pennsylvania. This is certainly very unkind, and ought to bring out a re-buke from those other Federalists. buke from those other Federalists who are on the side which opposes Mr. Buchanan.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. A HIT UNDER THE FIFTH RIB.-We do no know what secret spite there may be between the whose public and whose personal conduct were admirable models.

Texas.—The Texas "National Register," which was a warm opponent of annexation, complains example, the leader of yesterday's Post commenced with the following paragraph, which evidently cuts right at the marrow of the Union:

"There are some people in this country who are alway very uneasy about the movements of England. They fancy that her eyes are ever fixed upon us, and that every change in her legislation is not so much designed to affect her ow had not taken place, a plan had been matured by many leading men in Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinora, and California, for the union of these provinces to the Republic of Texas. The Register says:

"This new political arrangement would undoubter that the whole time of Sir Robert and the same place in her legislation is not so much designed to affect her own interests, according to the varying aspect of circumstances, as to achieve a sort of secret triumph over the policy of the Americans. Now, that her keen-sighted statesmen occasionally turn their attention this way, may be true; indeed, that we have recently attracted a considerable share of her regards is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable: but that the whole time of Sir Robert is more than probable is more than probable in the properties of the carried in the registation is not so much designed to affect her own interests, according to the varying aspect of circumstances, as to achieve a sort of secret triumph over the policy of the Americans. Now, that her keen-sighted statesmen occasionally turn their attention this way, may be true; indeed, that we have recently attracted a considerable share of her regards in the properties of "This new political arrangement would undoubted but to be attempted to succeed. The Republic would then have extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the

ing of the house of Corcoran & Riggs, Bankers, of this city, being such as to preclude the suspicion of

The Mexican indemnity, of which so much has ARKANSAS U. S. Senator.—Every body knows that the Senator to be sent from Arkansas is "bound to be" a Democrat. But the Democrats of Arkansas are "split" mightily on the subject, the difficulty being whether to retain Col. Ashley, the present incumbent, or elect Gov. Yell. A very nice little warfare is now going on between the friends of the two gentlemen. So we judge from the papers.—Picayune.

The Mexican indemnity, of which so much has been said since Mr. Shannon's return, it would appear Mexico has paid. According to the correspondence of our Government with its agents, the payment was made on the 27th August, 1844; whereas a copy of the receipt, certified by the United States Agent, bears date the 20th September, 1844. Mexico seems to have paid the indemnity in good faith, and the amount, though it never found its way to the United States' Treasury, must be paid therefrom to the claimants.—N. O. Tropic. MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT!

An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor,

"All the Senators elected (says the Boston Atlas) are Whig. Not a Locofoco candidate for the Senate is chosen There are certainly nine, and possibly twelve Whig Senator

"To the House of Representatives there are 144 Whigs, 43 Locofocos, and three Native Americans certainly elected.

The Natives were all chosen from Locofoco towns. "Thus it will be seen that a large majority of the Legisla ture will surely be Whig. The numerous vacancies in the Senate will, of course, be filled in Convention of the Senators and Representatives elect, and those vacancies will be filled with Whigs. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen by the Legislature, and the excellent Whig incum-

"This election is, therefore, a signal triumph of the Whig party of Massachusetts over the combined forces of Locofoco-ism, Nativism, Abolitionism, and all the other isms that now infest our Commonwealth, and most of which, we may safely trust, will be extinguished by this decided victory over them all. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the threats of her ene-mies, and the fearful forebodings of some of her friends, is still Whig. By the Whig faith she intends firmly to abide, and upon Whig principles she means steadfastly to stand."

As far as heard from, the vote for Governor stands

я	as lollows:		Fritte Salidico	STATE OF THE PARTY	-1/254
	Counties. (Whig.)	(Loco.) Davis.	(Native.) Shaw.	(Abol Sewall	
湖	Suffolk, complete 5,835	2,819	1,921	402	23
i	Essex, complete 5,553	3,731	1,594	1,346	0) - 5
	Middlesex, 44 towns. 7, 166	4,971	1,496	802	12
Ą	Worcester, complete 8,031	6,009	736	1,933	1
4	Hampden, complete 2,863	2,834	185	340	100
ì	Hampshire, complete . 3, 267	1,353	36 -	536	2
è	Franklin, complete 2,619	1,923	8	375	
ş	Berkshire, 17 towns 1,678	1,638	113	143	CTM PA
3	Norfolk, 21 towns3,725	2,781	632	544	1
ä	Plymouth, 2 towns4,157	3,856	-135	512	45
	Bristol, complete 3,087	2,423	88	27	72
i	Total	33,838	6,944	6,960	1,29

The towns to come in are : in Middlesex-Medford erville, and Woburn; in Norfolk—Cohasset; in Plymouth Hingham; 13 in Berkshire; and the counties of Be ukes, and Nantucket.

The following is the vote for Governor last year : Briggs, 69,570; Bancroft, 54,714; Sewall, 9,635; scattering, 306.

Majority for Briggs, 4,915. To the Senate five Whige have been elected in Suffolk two in Franklin, and two in Hampshire, one probably in Nantucket and Dukes, and possibly two in Barnstable; in all twelve. In Essex 5, Middlesex 6, Norfolk 3, Plymouth 2, Hamplen 2, Berkshire 2, Bristol 3, and Worcester 5, there has been no choice of Senators, leaving at least twenty-eigh

The Representatives, as far as heard from, a Whig. Loco. Native. No cho

Congress resulted again in no choice. Compared with the last trial, the vote stands:

Bristol 14

LATEST .- The returns from 281 out of 308 towns in the Commonwealth, including all the principal places, show that in these towns 98,293 votes have been cast. Of these, Governor Briggs has 48,716; DAVIS, (Loco,) 34,196; SHAW, (Native,) 7,059; and all others, 8,322. Gov. Briggs in these towns falls short 861 votes of the number required for an election by the people. He leads the Locofoco candidate 14,520 votes, and the Native American candidate 41,657 votes. The twelve Senators elected are all Whigs, and of the Representatives 171 are Whigs, 49 Locofocos, and 3 Natives.

LOUISIANA.

Monday week was the day appointed for the peo-ple of Louisiana to vote upon the adoption of their new Constitution. We learn that at New Orleans there was little interest evinced in regard to the matter, though a large majority of the votes cast were in favor of its acceptance. The following are

MICHIGAN ELECTION .- The returns of the elecion for State Officers in Michigan on the 4th instant leave no doubt of the success of the Democratic ticket, both for Governor and members of the Legislature, by reduced majorities.

Hear what the Union says in regard to the Oregon, and American right and title to that barren territory. It is the latest "bulletin" from the Administration :

Administration:

"England, stretching out her armed hand first over three thousand miles of sea, and then over three thousand miles more of land, grasps our land of Oregon—ours by discovery—ours by settlement—ours by treaty—ours by continuity—ours by the fixed decree of Providence, made manifest in the creation, here alone, of that heaving tide of population which must ere long pour through the garges of the Rocky Mountains, and fill up, as alone it can be filled up, the broad basin of the Columbia—England, we say, against all law of nations and of nature, claims this land of ours—claims it by diplomacy—for she has no other claim."

Contrast this ill-timed bluster with the calm, farreaching, AMERICAN views of Mr. Webster and

reaching, AMERICAN views of Mr. WEBSTER, and note the difference between an ambitious demagogue and a clear-headed and right-minded statesman. [Albany American Citizen.

"The whole of Oregon or none!" exclaims the

"The whole of Oregon or none!" exclaims the Union, the organ of the Administration.

"The whole of Oregon or none!" echoes the Albany Argus, parrot-like, for the North.

The Argus boldly takes this position, presuming that the "commercial ties" that bind together the United States and England are so strong that neither bullying nor insults will break them asunder, and it is therefore safe, as it is for the Argus politically the sharm of the sh tic, to " hammer at the chain" in this unwarran ble manner. - Citizen.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. WARDEN, Of Paris, we are pleased to learn, was purchased for the New York Legislature, and has just reached Albany. The collection embraces the full history of the exploits of the early Jesuit missionaries, of the first settlement of our Northwestern Territories, now States, by the French adventurers, and, in fact, that of nearly every State and Territory in the little of the search of the search of the state of the search of the Union, from its discovery. It is, perhaps, the best collection of books on American history that has been made in Europe.

HISTORY

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a member of Congress in the ninth Congressional district, was held in Massachusetts on Monday, the 10th instant. Though the result is not all we could have wished, yet it is a Whig triumph. Governor Briggs will probably lack about one thousand votes of having a majority over all his opponents. It will be seen by the returns below that the Whigs have a plurality in all the counties heard from; and those yet to come in, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket, are strongly Whig. So that Locofocoism has not where to set its foot in the old Bay State.

"Mal the Senater clothed (and the Ref. of the purpose of impressing on the minutes of all students the great importance of attending to the minutes; details of history. There are thousands of little events, floating like grains of dust in the world's political atmosphere, which are at length to be gathered together and produce the most portentous results. These specks may be disregarded at the moment; but the careful historian of after days has to trace back the stream of time until he encounters the legendary atom that may have caused the downfall of DETAILS OF HISTORY .- We have been favored with tion, the State Constitution, &c. was small, no sea copy of the following letter from Mr. Adams to a rious opposition being made any where to the concitizen of Baltimore, and lay it before the public for summation of the measures contemplated. gendary atom that may have caused the downfall of a hero and the overthrow of empires. HISTORICAL His name is not stated.

Societies in every State of our Union should be the careful gatherers of these neglected grains of national story, and the result of their useful labors will be hereafter made manifest in the superior accuracy with which our country's history shall be written:

To BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., Bultimore :

To Brantz Manne, Esq., Baltimore:

Dran Str.: I have to return to you my warmest thanks for your letter of the 24th instant, and for the "Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776 as one of the Commissioners from Congress." This document, and the Introductory Memoir published with it, will fornish a precious contribution to the future historian of our Revolution and War of Independence, as the name of Carroll will shine among the brightest of the founders of our Federative Republican Empire.

It is pleasing to perceive the growing interest taken by the rising generation in the collection and preservation of the historical details of the Revolutionary conflict of our Fathers. The institution of Historical Societies in so many States of our Union promises to our posterity a pledge contradictory of the misanthropic declaration of Sir Robert Walpole that all history is and must be false. It is, indeed, conformable to all experience that the history of periods, and of events pregnant with consequences affecting the condition of the human race, can be but imperfectly known to the actors and contemporaries of them. There is a French work entitled the History of Great Events from Little Causes, and there are perhaps very few of the great events in the history of mankind to which little causes have not largely contributed. I think it is a remark of Voltaire that posterity is always cager for details; and among the incidents of that convulsion of the family of civilized man, which began with the writs of assistants and the stamp act, and ended in the foundation of the proudly of civilized man, which began with the writs of assistants and the stamp act, and ended in the foundation of the proudest empire that the world has ever known—the relations of the colonies of England swelling into est empire that the world has ever known—the relations of the colonies of England swelling into sovereign States with the conquered colony of France ineffectually sought to be united with them in the struggle for freedom and independence— there are causes of detail so widely different from those which operated on the mass, that they will require the keenest per-ception and the profoundest meditation of the future philoso-phical historian to assign to them their proper station and ception and the profoundest meditation of the future philosophical historian to assign to them their proper station and
weight as elements in the composition of the complicated and
wondrous tale. The Journal of Mr. Carroll will be among
the most precious materials for the narrative of that great
movement in human affairs, and the Historical Society of Maryland has rendered no inconsiderable service to the future
ages of our country by bringing it forth and publishing it to the
world.

I am, with great respect, dear sir, your very humble and bedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FROM NAUVOO.

A small detachment of the military force in lancock county was dispatched to Nauvoo on the 25th ultimo, supposed to be for the apprehension of Redding, who had escaped from the Sheriff of Rock Island, but they returned without having ap-prehended him. Col. WARREN is said to have gone Springfield to consult the Governor on the new state of affairs presented by the action of the Mormons at Nauvoo, declaring that no more arrests should be made in that city.

The Quincy Whig states that a few more Mor-mon cabins had been burnt in that county by the Anti-Mormons—proceedings that were strongly re-probated by the considerate and reflecting portion of the people. The Mormons, contrary to orders, still kept up a standing military force in the county.

the unfinished masonry on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was sub-let on Friday last. The Civilian adds: "The contract for finishing the dam at this place has been taken by two of our townsmen, Messrs. Gustavus Beall and Wm. Lockwood."

journed session on the third Monday of this month. The principal business to be transacted is a complete revision of the statutory laws passed under the Perritorial government. The session will probably e a long one.

It appears from an official letter from Com. SMITH, of the United States frigate Cumberland, that THOMAS N. CARR, Esq. has been duly and formally received at Tangier as Consul-General of the Inited States for the empire of Morocco.

COLTON'S LIFE OF CLAY .- This work, now pass ing through the press, bids fair to attract general attention. We have seen the author's preface and the table of contents of the first volume. Five chapters are given to the "Great Conspiracy," as the author styles it-alluding to the charge of bargain and corruption on the occasion of the Presidential election in 1824. This subject is thoroughly anavzed .- Baltimore American.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS .- The following the amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals for the first week in November, and also from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November, inclusive, from the year 1839 to 1845

	1st week in Nov.	Total to 7th No
1839	\$64,386	\$1,476,063
1840		1,612,586
1841		1,874,725
1842		1,599,294
1843		1,924,483
1844	96,298	2,238,712
1845		2,365,958
		all the state of the state of

as the past season, the aggregate amount of receipts for the current year will probably exceed two million six hundred thousand dollars.—Albany Jour.

The whole population of the State, according to the eensus of 1845, as compared with former ones s as follows :

	Population.	Increase.	Increase per o
1790	340,120	-	
1800	586,756	246,636	72.51
1810	959,049	372,293	65.15
1820	1,372,812	413,763	43.14
1825	1,617,349	244,537	17.81
1830	1,918,608	301,259	18.62
1835	2,173,015	354,407	13.31
1840	2,429,476	256,461	11.80
1845	2,600,374	170,898	7.03
The News rer	norks that this	table give	a singular res

m asunder, and of that increase nearly one-half is in the cities of New

within several yards of the wharf. This is a phenomenon

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers to the 1st instant contain no THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION TO THE MINUTE news. As far as heard from, the vote on Annexa-

ummation of the measures contemplated. Nearly all, if not all, the papers of Eastern Texas are out in favor of the election of Generals Hous-ron and Rusk to the United States Senate. One or two advocate the claim of Gen. LAMAR.

A late arrival from Aransas Bay brings informa tion that our troops in that quarter are all in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. A lieutenant infantry, who had just arrived from New Orleans. was accidentally killed on the 28th ultimo, by the

A NEW RAILROAD COMPLETED.

The completion and opening of the Old Colony Railroc from Boston to the ancient town of Plymouth, in Mussachu setts, was celebrated on Saturday last. The route passes through the town of Dorchester, on its seacoast border, crosse the Neponset river near its mouth, passes through the village of Quincy and Braintree, and thence proceeds through or near the villages of South Weymouth, Centre and South Abington, portion of Hanson, a corner of Halifax, and the village of Singston, to its termination in Plymouth, a distance of thirty-

South Boston at ten o'clock and reached Plymouth in about two hours and a half. They were cordially received by the citizens of that hospitable town and escorted to the Pilgrim Hall, where a collation was in readiness. The Hon. Nathour of the Universe, for the manifold mercies with Morron Davis presided, and, after the repast had been dispatched, a number of toasts were given, interspersed with brief and appropriate addresses from the President of the day, the Hon. John Quincy Adams, the Hon. Daniel Wes-plore of Him a continuance of these blessings, and to vouch STER, and other guests. Every thing went off well, and the safe to us the preservation of public and domestic tranquille party returned to Boston in the evening, much gratified with of social order, and of public and private virtue; that

It is but about a twelvementh since the above work was com menced, and it has been completed at a cost less than the capital of the company, which is a million of dollars. This shed abroad through our land the spirit of brotherly love and onstitutes the seventh of the main lines of railroad which low radiate from the city of Boston as a common centre, measuring in all, with their branches, more than eight hun- of the benign precepts of the Gospel of Peace. dred miles in extent, and some of them destined to be soon much further extended.

The rise in the price of flour, naturally a subject of great interest and importance in this country, affords an added evidence of the healthful influences of the Tariff. Without the domestic market which the Tariffcreates, the demand would be so limited and the stock so overabundant that the accidental for-eign demand would scarcely enliven the flour interest. The deand at home makes the market immediately sensible to any ncrease of demand; and the consequence is a rise in prices. We rejoice with our agricultural friends in the good fortune which, while it empties their garners, will fill their purses, and trust that they may never be without a tariff and a market. [North American

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. Governor Graham has returned to Raleigh from his en mination of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. He was as companied to Gaston by the Public Treasurer, by Gronger W. Mordecal, Esq., the temporary president of the company, John D. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, one of the directors, and Mr. Hollisten, superintendent of the road. We are gratified to learn that the Governor found the road, exepting the section between Raleigh and Forestville, on which workmen are now operating, in much better condition than he had expected; and that, after a personal survey of almost the entire track, and the depots, aqueducts, and noble bridges of the company, and on the inspection of the reports of its in-come for the past two years, made to the Court of Equity of Wake, he determined without hesitation, as the agent and perty, to be made on the 29th of December next, to bid naximum amount prescribed in the act of the General As-

lated to enhance the price of the road, to the advantage both of the State and the stockholder, it gives notice to those who may desire to compete in the purchase, so as to enable them to make arrangements for raising capital and giving security for the large sums involved in the purchase upon the terms re quired by the law-arrangements which it is obvious, from

Death Penalty was held in the Chinese Saloon, at Philadel_ language, the duties which devolved upon the members of the bushels. An advance of ten cents per bushel would more segged them to remember that while the laws call for capits | ready advanced more than twenty cents since the harvest. unishment, it was the duty of all good citizens to obey and espect them, though doing at the same time all in their pov

the Society. Addresses were delivered by Cynus Bunkeron. of Connecticut, Dr. SNODGRASS, of Baltimore, and others. In consequence of another engagement, Mr. Dailas retired about eight o'clock, when the chair was taken by Horacz GREELY, Esq.

ed broke, and he tell, striking his back on the beam below and laid insensible from the effects of the rope on his neck. Soon, however, the officers descended and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out: "The Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man, and (pointing to his brother) there hangs my poor brother."

The scene is represented to have been horrible indeed, and when he was about to be suspended the second time there was considerable murmuring among the crowd and a general rush, but the officers performed their sad duty, and he was soon

A FOOLHARDY FRAT .- A correspondent of the Louisville The News remarks that this table gives a singular result. The average increase for each period of five years, during the whole fifty-five years, is 205,478. In the year 1825 the Erie canal was finished, and the succeeding five years alone show an increase in the ratio per cent. In that period the per centage increased nearly one per cent. In the last five years the increase has become very small for the whole State, and of that increase nearly one-half is in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Hear Winds and Low Tides.—On Monday the tide was so low at the South Ferry, on the New York side of East river, that it was impossible for the Brooklyn boat to come within according to the state of the wholf. This is a phenomenon within according to the come what no other woman had ever done, or ever will do, and what she will never attempt again." again."

THE ROWLEY ROBBER. -The Providence Transcript of tions the arrest of one Davis on suspicion of being the man who poisoned Mr. Rowley with a peach and carried off his Davis failed in Providence a year or two since, an money. Davis failed in Providence a year or two since, and has since been engaged in no apparent business, yet has money and has been travelling about a good deal lately.

WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, author of the Modern School Mrs. Cardle says: "Yes, it's all very well to talk about fortunes made in no time; they're like shirts made in no Paris, Frankfort, and Berlin, died at Boston on Sunday last, time—it's ten to one if they hang long together." A PROCLAMATION.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Whereas the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of this city did on the 3d instant pass the following

Joint resolution requesting the Mayor to set apart a day of

Joint resolution requesting the Mayor to set apart a day of Thanksgiving.

Whereas we approve the custom of setting apart a day of general thanksgiving and praise to the Creator of the Universe in the course of the autumn of each year, when the garners of the husbandman are full, and plenty overfloweth in the land; and whereas the Governor of the State of Maryland, of which this city was once a part, has issued his proclamation setting apart a day in that State to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving: Therefore—

Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the Mayor of this city be and he hereby is respectfully requested to issue his proclamation, setting apart such day of the present month as to him may seem proper, to be observed by the citizens of Washington as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God for his kindness and beneficence to the people of this nation.

SAMUEL BACON,

President of the Board of Common Council.

JAMES ADAMS,

President of the Board of Aldermen.

Now, heartily approving of the object of this Resolution of

Now, heartily approving of the object of this Resolution the City Councils, and in ready compliance with the request which it contains, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 27th of the present month, to be observed in this city as a day of seven miles.

A large company of stockholders and invited guests left
South Boston at ten o'clock and reached Plymouth in about
two hours and a half. There were the congrewould be pleased to preserve and strengthen, by the ties of concord and affection, our National Union, and perpetuate in their toleration; and, finally, that He would graciously infuse into all hearts the principles, and conform all lives to the practice,

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of Washington, this 12th day of November, 1845.
[L. s.] W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

THEATRICAL.

The Baltimore American informs us that Mr. Woon whose popularity in this city as an actor of the old school is coeval with our first acquaintance with it, is now playing an engagement, with his daughter, at the Holliday street Theare in Baltimore, where their reception has been flattering "Mr. Woon, (says the American,) for so many years a great favorite, appears to have lost none of his former spirit, and reminded the audience of days long gone by. Miss Wood is an excellent actress, and will no doubt soon make many and lasting friends in Baltimore. We understand that this will probably be the last professional visit Mr. Wood will pay to this city, and that at the conclusion of his engage-ment he will take his farewell of the Baltimore stage."

The storm which was experienced here at the beginning of his week was very violent at the North. At Albe ings; at Hudson, houses were unroofed, and some were blown down: at Boston, a three-story brick building was blown, falling with a tremendous crash; and at Quebec great damage was done to the shipping on the St. Lawrence.

The storm was one of snow at Utica-commencing on turday evening and continuing till Sunday night, leaving six inches of snow on the ground. At Cayuga Bridge, on Sunhe determined without hesitation, as the agent and day, the snow was so deep that the engine was unable to drag ntative of the State, at the sale of the company's prosnow was said to be eighteen inches deep; and all the trains

the State, were issued; which will be in all about \$281,000.

The course adopted by the Governor, in forming and making known beforehand his determination upon this subject, also, through the towns of Reading, Wilmington, Tewskbury, Lowell, Nashua, &c. into the interior. The meeting was well attended, and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was chosen to cause the immediate survey of the route, and also to circulate the petition to the Legislature for a charter.

THE WHEAT CROP of the present year gives promise that the limited means of individuals among us, could not be made the embarrassed States of the West will soon be able to pay without a reasonable time for paparation.—Raleigh Register. all their obligations. The whole crop of the country is estithe embarrassed States of the West will soon he able to pay mated at 125,000,000 of bushels. The wheat crop of 1842, ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. -The first annual which was the largest ever previously raised in the United neeting of the American Society for the Abolition of the States, was 103,000,000. The increase of 22,000,000 shows not less the large additional amount of land brought under phia, on Thursday. The President of the Society, the Hon. cultivation than the genial character of the last summer. The GEORGE M. DALLAS, presided over the meeting; and, in crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other taking his seat, enforced, in a brief and pertinent manner, the State in the Union. With a population of not over 400,000, mportance of the object at which the Society aims, and the she raised this year at least 700,000 bushels of wheat. It is best mode of attaining it. While he portrayed, in eloquent estimated that Illinois has this year a surplus of 6,000,000 Society, he deprecated any religious controversy, and also than pay the interest of the State debt, and the price has al-North American

A CULINARY HOPE BLIGHTED.—A story has been going Upon the conclusion of his remarks a series of resolutions in flavor to canvassbacks, by feeding them on celery occamittee appointed for the purpose at the previous meeting of the ducks wont eat the celery!

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The Proprietors of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington

The price of the Congressional Intelligences, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching Session of Congress, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance. To enlarge upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of this publication, containing an impartial but necessarily abbreviated account of the Proceedings in Congress, including an authentic official copy of all the laws passed during the session, would be needless. The man who takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most nearly concerns his own

takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most nearly concerns his own destiny, and that of his family and of his posterity for ever.

The work of his family and of his posterity for ever.

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The work of his family and of his posterity on the price of that is to say, a remittance of Five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next Session A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure thirteen copies; and for Fifteen Dollars remitted from any one person or place twenty copies will be forwarded.

Payment in advance in all cases is indispensable.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, confinues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of the General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.

For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and
For each sum of Ten Dollars, above Twenty, eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty-seven copies. WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

will command thirty-seven copies.

Dr Publishers of papers throughout the several States and Territorics who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.